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MORE MEDICINES FOR YOUR MONEY

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By 1949 the Moscow Alkaloid Factory was in a very favorable position. The yearly plan had been surpassed by 9 percent and five new medicinal products had been manufactured. Among these hexylresorcinol, an effective vermifuge. Various organizational changes resulted in saving over 1,200,000 rubles in 1948.

Plans for 1949 call for increased production and more efficient use of budgets. In 1947, each ruble assigned to production returned 3 rubles 97 kopeks in consumer goods, while in 1948 this index had risen to 4 rubles 72 kopeks. The workers have resolved to cut the assigned production year by 15 days, in which case each ruble will return 5 rubles 53 kopeks.

The factory hopes to achieve its goal by better use of raw materials, intensification of technological processes, and greater mechanization of various processes. A primary duty is installation of efficient equipment for methylation of antipyrine and for purification of pyramidon.

Sulfasol production is lagging at present due to outmoded equipment; also it is not possible to guarantee quality. New equipment has been designed and will be installed this year. This will cut production time one third. Installation of modern equipment will double chloracetone output.

Control of raw material consumption and technological processes will permit increased codeine output in 1949.

Workers of the factory pledged to increase streptocide production, but the Institute installed some new equipment which increased the production process by 9 days. Factory engineers, Aristova and Serebrennikov, succeeded in increasing output by 30 percent.

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Mechanization of the factory will do much toward increasing output. A mechanical dispenser has been installed in the pyramidon shop, and an automatic machine now grinds and sifts raw material in the glucose shops.

During 1948 the supply of raw materials was frequently disorganized but now a system has been instituted whereby the minimum stock requirements have been determined.

Last year the process of delivering finished products to the consumer was inefficient but the factory has benefitted from experiences and plans to improve this part of its operation

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